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Features of the study creep and floodplain defluxion in the Raifa region Of The Greater Volga-Kama Biosphere Reserve (GVKBR) "UNESCO"

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Abstract

The phenomenon of a slow displacement of unconsolidated soil that is widely known by the term "creep" (from English creep - crawl) and "defluxion" (from German defluktion - drip, leak) covers almost all slopes of dry land. In order to identify the geomorphological role of this phenomenon stationary studies of creep and floodplain defluxion of small rivers in valleys of the Middle Volga are widely held. In general, the cause of the displacement is a permanent force of gravity, slopes, soil conditions and other factors. Creep and defluxion appear due to soil volume changes which occur as a result of temperature compression and expansion, freezing and thawing, swelling and shrinkage of soil, and development and dying off of the root system of plants. The relief of the investigated area (on the example of Raifa region of the Greater Volga-Kama Biosphere Reserve (GVKBR) "UNESCO") was created as a result of a long interaction between processes of internal and external dynamics.

Keywords

Creep, Erosion-accumulative processes, Floodplain, Floodplain defluxion, Incline, Relief, Slope